

## The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 155 - July 2025

### GODDARDS Music Shops, Buxton, Derbyshire

The first Goddards music business in Buxton was up and running by 1863, meaning it lasted for over 155 years. Not bad going really. Their music shops were located in prime locations downtown and moved a couple of times over the years, but apart from a short interlude, the Goddards music shops remained within the same family throughout. Sadly, they closed in 2018.

The last Goddards music shop was located at 45 High Street. The shop had been there for over 70 years, since just after the Second World War. For a long time, it was the go to place for music lovers in Buxton to buy the latest records and sheet music, smaller musical instruments and music accessories, such as reeds and strings.

Today, not many Buxtonians realise that Goddards has a long, and sometimes very grand, history of large music shops downtown and that, over the years,

members of the Goddard family excelled as musicians who played in orchestras and bands, taught music to many local children and adults and were piano tuners and restorers, as well.

#### George & Frederick Goddard

##### *The early days in Buxton*

The Goddard story begins in Ilkeston. John Goddard (1804-1877) and Ruth Brown (1805-1871) married in 1830. In 1851, they were living in Ilkeston with nine children and a grandson, aged between 1 and 23. John

was a lace maker and Ruth a glove stitcher. They eventually had twelve children in all, seven girls and five boys. The first two children, both daughters, were born before John and Ruth married. The youngest child, Ruth Veranna, had a very fine singing voice and became a popular performer.

John was a leading light in the Ilkeston Brass Band. He was the bandmaster from 1853 and several of his sons, including George Brown (1843-1915) and Frederick Isaac (1844-1918), also went on to play in the band. Indeed, George was such a prodigy that an article in the *'Ilkeston Pioneer'* of February 1953 reported that, when he performed in public at only 9 years old, he executed a solo, on the cornet-a-piston, 'with much musical taste and correctness to elicit long applause'.

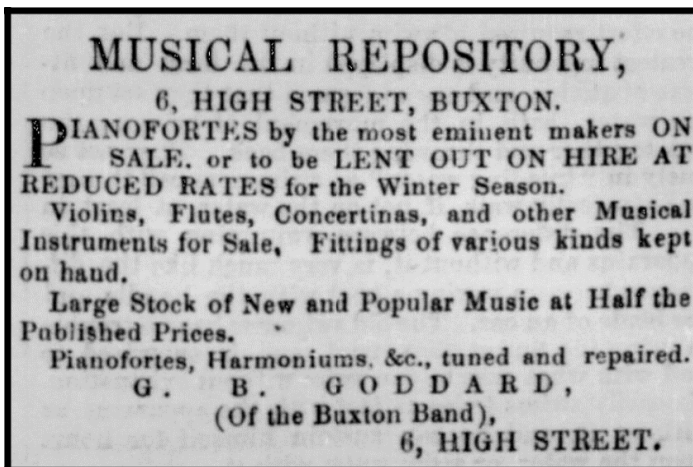
It is George and Frederick who we are particularly interested in. Early in the 1860s, when in his late teens, George had a piano tuning business in Ilkeston and he had started coming to Buxton to play in the Pavilion Band, which was financed by the 6th, and then 7th, Duke of Devonshire. George soon decided Buxton was the place to be. He moved to Buxton and,

as well as playing in the band, he started to give music lessons and to tune pianos. In September 1869, George is listed in the Buxton Advertiser as a pianoforte tuner and residing at Rose Cottage on London Road. In his earlier years in Buxton, George may have lived near Woods Ginnel, behind the High Street, which was known at the time as a somewhat bohemian area.

Later advertisements in local newspapers



noted that the business G. B. Goddard & Sons had been established in 1863, although the first shop may not have opened until the early 1870s. The newspaper advert below is from 1872 and shows the Goddard 'Music Repository' at 6 High Street.



**MUSICAL REPOSITORY,**  
6, HIGH STREET, BUXTON.  
**P**IANOFORTES by the most eminent makers ON  
SALE, or to be LENT OUT ON HIRE AT  
REDUCED RATES for the Winter Season.  
Violins, Flutes, Concertinas, and other Musical  
Instruments for Sale, Fittings of various kinds kept  
on hand.  
Large Stock of New and Popular Music at Half the  
Published Prices.  
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c., tuned and repaired.  
**G. B. GODDARD,**  
(Of the Buxton Band),  
6, HIGH STREET.

As well as tuning and repairing instruments, you can see that pianos (or pianofortes as they were often called then) were for sale or rent, together with a wide range of other musical instruments and sheet music. George was also a member of the 'Buxton Band' that played at the Pavilion Gardens. He must have been a very busy man. The story goes that he started his music business in Buxton with £120. It does not sound like much but is the equivalent of about £18,000 today.

In 1868, George married Emma Vickers (1848-1898) at St. John's Church. They eventually had eleven children, at least six of who were musical and went on to establish a second generation of Goddard musicians, teachers, piano tuners and music shopkeepers in Buxton. More about them later.

Meanwhile George's brother, Frederick Goddard, had moved from Ilkeston to Kingston upon Hull. In 1869, he married Gertrude Craven (1853-1892) in Sculcoates, a suburb of Hull. In time, they had six sons. According to the 1871 Census, Frederick and Gertrude were living in Hull, with a newly born son and Gertrude's mother. However, on 4th September 1872, the Buxton Advertiser reported that Pavilion Gardens concerts included one F. Goddard on cornet. Frederick had moved to Buxton and was playing in the Pavilion Band alongside his brother George, who was now the director/conductor.

The brothers played in the Band each morning, from 11.30am to 1.00pm, and each evening, from 7.30 to 9pm, at the busy Pavilion Gardens. Their involvement with the Pavilion Band and Orchestra continued for many years.

#### *The music warehouses and concerts*

In addition to their regular musical performances, George was developing his shop.

In 1875, adverts in the local paper said he now had two premises, one still at 6 High Street and a new one downtown at the Devonshire Colonnade, a most prestigious address.

By 1878, things had moved on again. Both the High Street and Devonshire Colonnade shops had closed, and a new premises was operating from 9 Hall Bank. Sales of pianos, harmoniums and organs were central to the business, as well as repairs and tuning.

By 1881, George had moved to live downtown and very much upmarket. He was now residing at Hamilton Villa, on Marlborough Road, with his wife, Emma, seven children (aged 1 to 11), two lodgers and a servant.

The 1881 Census recorded George's occupation as a 'Music seller employing one man'. Meanwhile, his brother, Frederick Goddard, was living at 67 London Road, with his wife, Gertrude, their four children (aged 1 to 10) and his mother-in-law. His occupation was recorded as 'Professor of music' and, in the 1880s, he was advertising in the Buxton Advertiser as a teacher of violin, cornet and piano-forte. By 1884, he had taken over from George as the conductor of the Pavilion Orchestra, a role he continued for quite a number of years.

*Maureen Davies, of Nottingham*

*"To be continued"*

*[Ed]*

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## **ALGERNON ROBERTSON GODDARD (2)**

*Continued from newsletter 154*

Presently, it seems, the truth behind this mysterious place will not be discovered. The age of the shells could be determined through carbon dating according to the Shell Grotto's web site, but it's an expensive process and other conservation issues are currently being prioritised.

Visitors can still enjoy the Shell Grotto today. It is open from Thursday to Sunday each week.

Conservation work continues, the Grotto having gained a Grade 1 listing in 1972. An ongoing fundraising campaign aims to help preserve the Grotto for posterity. Included in this is the Roundel Project which funds the repair and recreation of the round plaques dotted throughout the Grotto, many of which have missing shells as the mortar used here has deteriorated more quickly over time. The Goddard Association has kindly agreed to fund the sponsorship of a Roundel.

For those who might like to visit or to support the work of the Shell Grotto, details can also be found on the website [www.shellgrotto.co.uk/](http://www.shellgrotto.co.uk/). The Grotto includes a fascinating Museum room and shop.

My mother, Tricia Goddard got in touch with the current owners of the Grotto, and shared with them photos, pamphlets and papers concerning the Grotto hitherto unseen. They were thrilled to receive them and have them for their archives and also to see a photo of Algernon for the first time.

We all, including my mother, took a trip to Margate see the Grotto in 2021. We loved our visit and very much enjoyed meeting three of their team. They were so helpful answering our questions and kindly gave us a copy of the Enigma book which made fascinating reading.

Algernon and Jane spent the rest of their lives in Margate, in ownership of the Grotto. Sadly they suffered tragedy in their lives with the death of their eldest son Reinold in a train accident in Montréal. He was killed in 1912 at the age of 25 while working on the Grand Central Railway and is buried in the Mount Royal Cemetery.

Their second son, Ernest Theodore, my grandfather, was studying theology at Queens Cambridge with the aim of entering the Church. After a year's study and as World War 1 broke out he joined the Royal Engineers, later transferring to the Royal Signals. He won a Military Cross for bravery. On his return he pursued instead a career as an accountant. During the Second World War he used his expertise from his Royal Engineers/Signals days to train the Home Guard in these matters. Their third child,

Dorothy Jane trained and worked as a nurse, health visitor and midwife. She retired to Scotland where she died in 1972. Their youngest daughter Alice Noel, was very sporty and adventurous.

Originally a PT instructor she later travelled to America to train in chiropractic, becoming one of the first to practise in England, she was certainly the first female chiropractor here.

Jane became ill and sadly died at the age of 60 in 1918. Algernon remained at the bungalow they'd built above the Grotto until his death in 1931. They are buried in the graveyard of Saint Peter's Church, Broadstairs, Kent.

*Tricia Goddard and Alex Morris, of West Sussex*

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## THE GODDARD MANOR HOUSE

*at Clyffe Pypard, Wiltshire*

The Manor House at Clyffe Pypard sits on the edge of this charming Wiltshire village, with sweeping views of the beautiful countryside. The village itself nestles below a wooded hill called Clyffe Hanging and is home to St. Peter's Church, which dates back to the 13th century, with the nave added in the 15th century. It's a peaceful spot, but Marlborough is just nine miles to the southeast, and Swindon, with its regular trains to London is about eight miles north.

The Manor House is a stunning Grade II listed building, full of character with its brick and stone construction and slate roof. Built around 1840 and remodelled in the 1880s, it's an impressive family home with far-reaching views of the surrounding countryside.

Inside, the entrance hall sets the tone with its wood panelling, and from there, you enter the large, well-proportioned reception rooms: a drawing room complete with fireplace and wood-burning stove, a dining room, a study, and even a billiards room. The dining room and billiards room both lead into an inner hallway, which takes you to the kitchen and breakfast room, where you can look out over the gardens. There's also a larder, boot room, and a large wine cellar downstairs.

A sweeping staircase leads to the upper floors, which house nine bedrooms and two bathrooms.



*This wonderful photo of Dorothy Jane vaulting a gate in her twenties was captured by my grandfather.*



The master bedroom, with its built-in wardrobes, offers gorgeous views over the garden and beyond. Outside, the property has space for numerous vehicles, including a four-bay carport in the old Coach House. The grounds themselves cover about 11 acres, with lawns, pathways, mature trees, and plenty of spots to enjoy the stunning views.

The Manor House has deep roots in the area. In 1530 William Dauntsey, Master of the Worshipful Company of Mercers, and an alderman of the City of London, the youngest son of John Dauntsey of West Lavington in Wiltshire, sold the manor to John Goddard of Aldbourne (d.1542), who was succeeded by his son John Goddard the younger. From this time, the Goddard family owned both the manor and the rights to the local parish church, St. Peter's, for over four centuries, starting from the time of King Henry VIII. Before that, from 1421 until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Abbess of Lacock presented the vicars of St. Peter's. After Lacock Abbey was dissolved, John Goddard bought the manor in 1530 and passed it to his son Thomas in 1541, however the Goddard family's connection to the church didn't officially begin until around 1660.

Over the years, the manor passed through generations of the Goddard family, starting with John Goddard in 1530 and continuing through his descendants.

The last of the Goddards to live at the manor was Frances, daughter of Horatio Nelson Goddard. She was married to Vice Admiral William Wilson, RN, and when she passed away in 1940, her son Capt. William Werden Wilson inherited the estate. It then

passed to his son, Peter Werden Wilson, who held the manor in 1968.

It's a fascinating family history that ties together centuries of life at Clyffe Pypard and the stunning Manor House.

The Clyffe Pypard manor house was last offered for sale in September 2024, for the bargain basement price of £2,000,000.

*[A History of the County of Wiltshire](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)*  
*[www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)*

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## **THOMAS WYNDHAM GODDARD**

*British born Indian Army General*

Lt. Gen. Thomas Wyndham Goddard (d. 17 Jul. 1783), was a British born Indian Army Officer, born c.1740, at Hartham Park in Wiltshire, the son of army officer Henry Goddard of Hartham and grandson of Rev. Thomas Goddard, a canon of St George's Chapel, Windsor from 1701 until his death in 1737.

In 1759 Thomas became a lieutenant in the 84th regiment of infantry, then raised for service in India, at the request of the court of directors of the East India Company and placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coote. This regiment arrived at Madras on 27 Oct. 1759. Though destined for Bengal it was detained for service in the Madras presidency and took a principal part in the campaign against the French which ended with the surrender of Pondicherry on 16 Jan. 1761.

In the same year Goddard accompanied the 84th

to Bengal, and took part in the campaign of 1763, at the end of which the regiment was disbanded, permission being given to the officers and men to enter the company's service. Goddard took advantage of this permission and went in as captain in October 1763.

Early in the following year he raised at Moorshedabad a battalion of sepoy, called subsequently the 1st battalion 7th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, which was long known as Goddard's battalion. Before Goddard's battalion could be armed it was ordered, in April 1764, to join the force marching to quell the mutiny at Patna, and in the following year it was sent, together with another native battalion, to Monghyr.

In May 1766 Goddard was promoted to the rank of major, and in September 1768 to that of lieutenant-colonel. He took part with his battalion in 1770 at the capture of Burrareah and was employed in 1772 in expelling the Mahrattas from Rohilcund. In September 1774 he succeeded to the command of the troops stationed at Barhampore in Bengal. Goddard's extant correspondence with Warren Hastings commences at this period and continues until his departure from India. The Governor-General placed the utmost confidence in his ability and tact. Goddard was in command of the troops at Chunar from January 1776 till the following June, when he was appointed chief of the contingent stationed with the Nawab Vizier of Oude at Lucknow.

When the supreme council determined in 1778 to despatch a force from Bengal to assist the Bombay army against the Mahrattas, Goddard was appointed second in command under Colonel Leslie. The expedition started from Calpee in May, and was delayed by the rains in the neighbourhood of Chatterpore, the capital of Bundelcund, from 3 July to 12 Oct. In that interval a detachment under the command of Goddard took the fortress of Mhow by storm. The supreme council, dissatisfied with Leslie's conduct of the expedition, decided to entrust the chief command to Goddard, but Leslie's death assured him this promotion (3 Oct. 1778) before the orders arrived.

Goddard energetically continued the march, and on 1 Dec. reached the banks of the Nerbudda, where he awaited instructions. He had already been employed by the governor-general in a semi-political capacity, and he was now invested with diplomatic powers to secure if possible an alliance with Mudaji

Bhonsla, the regent of Berar. The negotiations proved futile, and on 16 Jan. 1779 he resumed his march. The conduct of the expedition increased in difficulty. The control, originally vested in the Bombay authorities, had been resumed by the supreme council, but Goddard's course was necessarily influenced by the fortunes of the Bombay army.

For a long time he was left entirely without information from Bombay, and at length received two contradictory despatches, one advising his retreat and the other urging him to proceed. In this dilemma he waited at Burhanpur, on the banks of the Tapti, from 30 Jan. to 6 Feb., when, hearing from other quarters of the defeat of the Bombay army, he hastened to Surat, 223 miles from Burhanpur and 785 miles from Calpee, where he arrived on 25 Feb.

The Bombay council requested Goddard's assistance at its deliberations and recommended him for the post of commander-in-chief on the next vacancy. Shortly afterwards he received from the supreme council of Bengal full powers to negotiate a peace with the Mahratta government of Poonah on the basis of the treaty of 1776, and which overruled the recent convention entered into by the Bombay council. Negotiations went on for some months, but the Mahratta government made impossible demands for the restoration of Salsette and the surrender of Ragoba, who had escaped from the custody of Scindia and taken refuge in Goddard's camp.

Goddard recommenced hostilities in January 1780, and after some minor successes captured Ahmedabad on 15 Feb. He then marched against Holkar and Scindia and routed the forces of the latter on 3 April. In November of the same year he attacked Bassein, which surrendered on 11 Dec.

The war had severely taxed the resources of the government, and Goddard received instructions from Bengal to use every means of bringing the Mahrattas to terms. He therefore determined to threaten Poonah itself. With this object he marched from Bassein in January 1781, and took possession of the Bhore Ghaut, which he held till April. His scheme was frustrated by the Mahrattas, who determined to burn Poonah and cut off a great portion of his supplies. Goddard retreated with great difficulty and loss. In August of the same year overtures on the part of Scindia led to a treaty on 13 Oct.

Goddard was subsequently promoted to the brevet rank of a Brigadier-General, and remained in India until failing health obliged him to go home.

He died on 7 July 1783, just as the ship he was on reached the Land's End. His body was embalmed, landed at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, and buried at Eltham in Kent. (See previous articles regarding this Goddard family in newsletters 21, 76, 118 and 140) *Dictionary of National Biography, 1885-1900, Vol. 22*

## Who was BILL GODDARD?

David of Norfolk reports that in March of this year he attended a reception at King's Lynn Town Hall. This event was held to mark the opening of the exhibition "Surviving the Railway," which commemorates the experiences and memories of Far East Prisoners of War (FEPOWs). The reception was attended by His Royal Highness, The Duke of Gloucester, who met with the families of former POWs and toured the exhibition in their company.

Many of the servicemen taken prisoner by the Japanese were from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, including David's late father, George Goddard, who served in the 5th Battalion of the Royal Norfolk Regiment. Like many former POWs, George seldom spoke of the brutal conditions and inhumane treatment endured by those captured. The exhibition serves as a powerful tribute to their sacrifice and a reminder of the hardships faced by those in what has often been referred to as "The Forgotten Army".

During the ceremony, David met fellow attendee David Barratt, whose late father, Capt. John Barratt, served in the 4th Battalion of the Royal Norfolk Regiment. Following their meeting, Mr. Barratt kindly forwarded a copy of his father's memoir, *His Majesty's Service, 1939-1945*. Within this volume, on p20, reference is made to a "Bill Goddard from Suffolk." Mr. Barratt inquired whether this individual might be connected to David's Goddard family.

Although the name was unfamiliar to David, he mentioned his membership in the Goddard Association and offered to seek further information. Both he and Mr. Barratt are keen to learn whether there are any surviving relatives of Bill Goddard, and would welcome any assistance from fellow members. Preliminary research by this editor has identified "Bill Goddard of Suffolk" as likely being Sapper William Charles Goddard, Regimental No. 2017822—the only William Goddard from Suffolk listed as a POW captured in Singapore by the Japanese during the Second World War. He survived the conflict and passed away in February 1999.

Several family trees referencing William Charles Goddard appear on Ancestry.co.uk, and it is hoped that someone may be able to provide further information. *David of Norfolk*

*[If anyone knows of William Charles Goddard, please contact the Research Coordinator, details on p8]*

## After You're Gone:

### *Future Proofing Your Genealogy Research*

Try as we might, we really have little control over what will happen to our possessions, after we die. Yes we can draw up legal documents, we can express our wishes to family members; however, there are no guarantees. The best we can do is prepare, plan and communicate now.

When it comes to your years of genealogy research, what plans have you made to ensure that it doesn't die with you? Here's some advice on creating a realistic plan to get your "genealogy affairs" in order so that the next generation of researchers can benefit from your years of hard work.

**Basic Planning and Data Retention:** The first step is to create an inventory of ALL of your items.

**Hard Copy Items:** Use a dedicated notebook, a document on your computer, or a spreadsheet. Just get it down in writing.

Items should include:

- Genealogy research notebooks, binders, folders and stacks of paper
- Genealogy books purchased over the years
- Photos, slides, negatives, videos, CD-ROM/DVDs
- Technology items such as software programs, hard drives or thumb drives
- Miscellaneous items such as audio recordings, etc.

It helps if you label each item or include a note; remember that the person cleaning out your possessions may not be a genealogist.

**Digital Items:** What about your genealogy data? You may not realise how much information you have and where it is stored. The easiest way to organize all your digital assets is to create two back

收容所 Camp	台湾	番 No.	馬本連
姓名 Name	GODDARD William Charles	生年月日 Date of Birth	1913 11 12
国籍 Nationality	英	所屬部隊 Unit	No. 2017822 250 Field Company R.E. 15 Division.
階級身分 Rank	Sapper.	捕獲年月日 Date of Capture	15 Sep 1942 昭和17年9月15日
捕獲場所 Place of Capture	Singapore	父ノ名 Father's Name	Arthur.
父ノ名 Father's Name	Arthur.	母ノ名 Mother's Name	Minnie.
本籍地 Place of Origin	21 Gosbeck Road, Helmingham, Stowmarket, Suffolk.	職業 Occupation	Builder & Decorator 704住居部屋
通報先 Destination of Report	Mrs. W. Goddard, 21 Gosbeck Road, Helmingham, Stowmarket, Suffolk.	特記事項 Remarks	

*Bill Goddard's Japanese POW Index Card from "Allied Prisoners of War and Internees, World War II"*

ups: one in the cloud and one on an external drive.

- Genealogy database files
- Scanned photographs and documents
- Digital books, and guides
- Digital writings PDF files and blog posts you've saved
- Emails to and from family members and other researchers

**Online Profiles:** More and more, genealogists are using online websites, and social media for research and to connect with others. While you may not have valuable information stored at these sites, at a minimum you should allow family members to access or shut down accounts. This way your followers are informed and also it hopefully prevents misuse.

Create a list of website including URLs and your login details. Keep the list in a safe place – print out and keep with your estate papers and make sure your executor knows the location.

### **Working with Societies, Libraries and Archives:**

There are many “myths” about being able to donate your genealogy to organisations.

If you plan on donating anything related to your genealogy to an archive, a library, museum or a genealogy society, here is a plan you should follow:

- Contact the organisation. Always check their policies before making a donation or directing your executor to make a donation.
- Inform family members. Let your family or friends know what your plans are involving the organisation.
- Include a donation of funds to the institution. It costs money to process and catalogue donated materials no matter how well organized those items may be.
- Finally, realise that you can always donate items NOW rather than after your passing. By donating now you have more power to direct how the items will be used and which organisations can benefit from those items.

**Technology to the Rescue:** As with other industries and even hobbies, genealogy has moved into the digital realm. Advantages include the ability to preserve fragile items through scanning and digitisation as well as the ability to share items with other researchers. Disadvantages include the ability to

easily or accidentally delete items with the touch of a key or worse, failing to update technology like moving from floppy discs to flash drives. Another idea is to utilize one or more websites that offer a virtual “lock box” for digital items including photos and documents or creating your own using DropBox or Google Drive since online services can and do go out of business from time to time.

### **Best Practices for Genealogy Future Proofing:**

In summary, here are some tips of future proofing your genealogy research and making sure it is preserved for others to use for generations to come:

**Take inventory.** Determine what you have and this includes hard copy as well as digital assets and online website sites.

**Backup your data.** Backing up your genealogy data is a critical habit for the living and it will keep all your info in one place for your executor.

Ensure that your digital backups are valid however, by checking you can restore the data from the backup. Many people have made backups for years and the day they need to recover the data is the day they discover that their backups are faulty or not complete. Make sure your backup files work, and do this regularly!

**Futureproof your technology.** Hard drives degrade over time. Negatives and movie films can fade and fall apart. Transfer items to digital ASAP and again every 5-10 years do it again to newer technology as it changes and improves.

**Have that conversation with your family.** Be very clear about where your genealogy research is located, why it is important, and what you want done with it.

**Contact organizations.** Determine which archive or organisations will accept your collection. Donate items you don't need to work on or have completed, do it NOW.

**Post items online.** Preserve your family stories. Do the same with your family tree on Ancestry or any one of the other popular genealogy sites.

**Do stuff NOW.** Tell your own stories NOW. Write that genealogy family book NOW. Interview family members NOW.

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For more information, please visit

Genealogy Bargains at [www.genealogybargains.com](http://www.genealogybargains.com)

## GAE AGM, highlights

12.15 pm, 18 May 2025, via Zoom

**Summary:** The meeting included updates on membership and administrative matters, Malcolm's induction into the Sons of the American Revolution, Steve's appointment as North American Coordinator and the challenges of decluttering and managing family treasures.

The group reviewed financial statements and discussed proposed donations totaling £2,250 for various historical projects. The meeting also discussed website statistics and Facebook page management. This was followed by the re-election of officers and ended with the presentation of a historical overview of the Goddard family's connection to St. Peter's Church, Clyffe Pypard.

**Association Financial Status Review:** The meeting discussed the association's financial status, with Richard presenting the previous year's accounts showing an annual surplus of £314 and total accumulated funds of approximately £21,021. The group discussed the PayPal system for membership payments and the challenges of managing bank accounts for small societies. The treasurer's report also covered the recent membership of the Family History Federation, which costs £45.60 a year. The group agreed to formally accept the financial statements which were signed off by Colin.

**Approved Donations:** The group discussed and approved three proposed donations totaling £2,250. Richard presented plans to donate £1,000 to the Chippenham History Centre for digitizing resources, £1000 to St. Peter's Church in Clyffe Pypard for their roof appeal, and £250 to the Shell Grotto renovation project in Margate, bringing the total donation amount to £2,250. Members are welcome to suggest ideas for future donations.

**Research and website coordinators reports:** The meeting discussed the need for a new coordinator for North America, with Steve Sauls offering to take over from Janet Berkmann. The group reviewed website statistics, noting approximately 4,000 monthly visits, and discussed the Facebook page, which has 495 friends. Malcolm also mentioned offering one free year of membership to new Facebook page members to encourage full association membership.

**Election of officers and Howard Goddard-Jones Award:** The committee re-elected Karen as chair, Richard as treasurer, and Malcolm, Helena, Margaret, Alex, and Steve as committee members. The committee is still missing a secretary and would welcome anyone who would like to join the committee. They decided to award the Howard Goddard-Jones Award to Janet for her work as North American coordinator. Malcolm also announced that Steve would be added as an administrator for the Facebook page to help monitor postings in different time zones.

**Historical Preservation and Donations Planning:** The group discussed potential future donations, including research-related contributions and funds for preserving documents at Chippenham. They explored options for maintaining and preserving historical archives, with Helena sharing her experience in dispersing family archives to various museums. The conversation also touched on the importance of maintaining old graveyards, with suggestions to use Find-a-Grave for recording gravestone inscriptions. The next meeting was scheduled for the 17th May 2026 12.15 BST on Zoom. The meeting was followed by a video prepared by Sharon Wallis who presented a historical overview of the Goddard family's long-standing connection to the village of Clyffe Pypard and the church of St. Peter's which is available on the website.

## NEW MEMBERS

The following new members have recently joined the Association. They are of course, warmly welcomed and their family information below is to enable members to contact them if they appear to belong to the same branch. Please do so via the Membership Secretary, details below.

**Clay Goddard** of Missouri, USA's family origins begin with mysterious William Goddard in Morgan County Tennessee; and continue through his son Thomas, (b.1775) in Sullivan, Tennessee; his son Henry (b.1884) also from Sullivan; his son Timothy (b.1851) Knoxville, Tennessee; his son Joseph (b.1884) in Morgan County, Tennessee; his son Ralph (b.1907) from Bourbon, Kansas; then to Clay's father Jerry (b.1942) in Cass County, Missouri.

**Guy Barefoot** of Leicester is the nephew of former member Michael Barefoot and is descended from the Goddards of Mellor, Derbyshire and later of Longton, Staffordshire. The family was extensively researched by Michael and published in his 1989 book "*My great grandmother was Cornish*"

## NEW AUSTRALIAN COORDINATOR

Long serving Australian Co-ordinator Ian Goddard has decided to retire and his position will be taken up by his daughter Donna Goddard, who can be contacted via the details below. Ian has held this position for the last 26 years and we are deeply grateful for his service to the GAE members in Australia, and thank him most sincerely. All the best Ian and welcome Donna.

## USEFUL ADDRESSES

**Association Website:** [www.goddard-association.org.uk](http://www.goddard-association.org.uk)  
**Website Admin:** [admin@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:admin@goddard-association.org.uk)  
**Chairman** Karen Bell,  
Oxford, England.  
Email: [chairman@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:chairman@goddard-association.org.uk)  
**Membership Secretary:** John C. Goddard, 2 Lowergate Road,  
Huncoat, Accrington, Lancashire, BB5 6LN. Ph: 01254-235135  
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